

C 700 AD - 1200 AD \pm

matins & lauds were celebrated at night
or in the early morning

Prime - 1st hours of the day

Terce = 3rd hr \approx 9 AM

Sext = midday = 6th hr.

nine = 9th hr = 3 PM.

Vespers = late afternoon or early eve.

Compline = last office of the day

AD 700

PRINTING: China woodblock
printing of written characters,
known in Japan by AD 770.
Movable type initially of ceramic,
was in use in China

700 → 1500 AD.

CAHOKIA

In its 13th century heyday,
30,000 people of the Mississippian
Culture resided in this 6-square
mile city across the Miss from
present day St. Louis. MONK'S
MOUND, the biggest of CAHOKIA'S
120 mounds, stands 10 stories
high with a base larger than the
Great Pyramid of Egypt.

700-1300 AD

MESA VERDE

The ANASAZI or "Ancient ones"
lived for centuries on mesa tops;
later they moved into cliff
dwellings with protective overhangs,
like Colorado's CLIFF PALACE

AD 700

The roof comb of Temple II @ Tikal
was built in A.D. 700. Part of it
was matched to another
fragment in the floor of the
North Acropolis that had been
laid in 100 BC.

AD 700

After about AD 700, the lunar Cal.
which had already been adopted
throughout much of northern
China became even more
widespread

700 AD

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[Natural History] (Sec 1500 BC)

Tang Dynasty (618-906 AD)

the animal names for months in
ZI DI TIAN ZI's Cal. were replaced by
5 elements of Chinese Philosophy:
tu (earth), jin (metal), shui (water),
mu (wood) and huo (fire). The
1st 5 months formed YANG year and
next (last 5 mos) made up YIN year.
Each season consisted of 2 mos or 22 days
containing a Yang & Yin month for the

some element. These archaic month
names still remain fresh in memory
of some elderly Yi people. (N.W. YUNNAN)

The 10 month year was divided into 2 halves,
each ending at one of the solstices. The
YANG year was period of plant growth
The YIN year was period of plant maturation.

The KUSHI festival was celebrated at winter
solstice and ZHAI festival at the summer
solstice.

In Northern Europe in the Middle Ages, reference to the Roman Alphabet were made, including W (for instance), but ultimately all the alphabetic systems in the world today go back to the Cuneiform of the 2nd millennium BC.

The alphabet stands as one of the
world's greatest inventions, and
perhaps the most important
inheritance we have from the
Ancient Near East.

200-1070AD

OLD ENGLISH

Danish and Norse raids and invasions.
Aelfred and the political ascendancy of
WESSEX. Establishment of the DANIELAW.
CYNEWULF, AELFRIC, and other
writers

West Saxon dominant. More Latin
borrowings. Development of Old French
and other Romance languages

8th Century A.D. 700 \Rightarrow 800 AD

The three Kings (decided in 6th century) were given the names
MELCHIOR, GASPER, & BELTIAZAR.

By whom and by what authority
we don't know.

700 AD → 1492 AD

SARACEN CONQUESTS

The Saracens occupy northern Africa and Spain; defeated in France; driven from Spain

Xerez; Tordes; Tanja; Grenada;
Musa; Tarrak; Charles Martel;
Cid Campeador

AD 700

By AD 700 the Chinese were printing words on paper by laborious methods. Soon afterward they made the first mechanical clock with an escapement; besides being an astronomical timekeeper, it was a demonstration of what intricate machinery could accomplish.